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TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE
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We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. With our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf. Believing that the circulation of the *Democrat* may be naturally extended, we make an appeal to our friends in its behalf.

We find in the *Chicago Times* a detailed statement made and sworn to by Mr. J. Wesley Greene, of Pittsburg, Pa. He begins by giving an account of himself, with references to others acquainted with him. He tells how he became acquainted with Jeff Davis in Mexico, and how he happened to be on friendly, confidential terms with him. He was visited at Pittsburg by a Mr. Wilson, from Richmond, who told him that Jeff Davis wished to see him. After a good deal of deliberation he consented to go to Richmond. There he was taken to see the President of the Southern Confederacy. He gives the conversation between them. Davis stated the terms of compromise upon which the South would return to the Union.

First. A general and unconditional amnesty of all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, as it respects their immunities, rights, and privileges.

Secondly. The restoration of all fugitive slaves to the control of the Federal Government, and the right that the General Government will give the executive of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the fugitive slave law in the recovery of those fugitive slaves who may have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.

Thirdly. That each of the contending parties shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized and independent powers.

These, as Mr. Davis expressed it, were the bases on which a restoration of the separated States could be effected with the Federal Union. There were many other points to be settled; but there would be comparatively little difficulty in reference to them if the major propositions were agreed upon.

At that interview, Mr. Davis spoke of the imminence of foreign intervention, and said that he deprecated either intervention or mediation from abroad—intervention, because he believed it would end in force of arms, and whatever might be the result, would be alike disastrous to the North and to the South; mediation, because he believed that if the North was disposed to treat on the matter of the settlement, it could be much more satisfactorily and beneficially determined upon by a mutual commission.

Mr. Greene had a second interview with Mr. Davis, to refresh his memory in the message, and then dismissed him, paying his expenses. He got home, wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and was invited to Washington. Here he had several interviews with Lincoln and Stanton, and was twice before the Cabinet. They pried him with all sorts of inquiries; heard the whole story in detail. Mr. L. nor the Cabinet showed no aversion to the story. At Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton's request he had several interviews with them afterward.

Mr. Greene makes an affidavit to the whole narrative. We should add that the Government paid the expenses of Mr. Greene in making the trip. The editor of the *Times* says:

The statement which we print on the outside of this sheet will attract universal attention.

We print it precisely as it comes to us, and we have not a shadow of doubt of its perfect and entire truthfulness. This confidence is inspired by numerous interviews with Mr. Greene and by numerous testimonies at his character.

The administration at Washington have seen fit to deny, if we may believe the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, that they have received from Richmond any overtures for peace whatever. We quote from a telegraphic dispatch in that paper of Saturday last, dated Washington, December 5, 1862.

The statement in the *Barney letter*, printed in today's *Tribune*, that Dr. Barney has had an interview with President Lincoln, is contradicted on the highest authority. It is further to be stated, on the same authority, that the President has no knowledge whatever of the statements contained in the letter, and that no communication on that subject, or embodying such information, has been made to him in any way.

"Leading Republicans deny all knowledge of the matter, and the supposition that this letter has any weight, from their alleged attention to Dr. Barney's statement, is entirely erroneous. It may be added, that no recent communication from Fremont, or from him, has been received by the President, and none whatever on these or any similar subject."

The publication of the statement of Mr. Greene raises a direct issue of veracity with the administration. We shall see what the administration will do with it.

If such overtures for peace have been made from Richmond to Washington as Mr. Greene describes, and if it be at all questionable what course the administration at Washington are taking with them, we think every man will agree with us that the publication of Mr. Greene's statement is timely and wise. These overtures are by far the most important event of the war, and the interest of the country in them will be intense.

We defer further comment upon them until we shall hear from the administration at Washington.

We should publish the whole narrative, which occupies four columns, if we knew Mr. Greene and were certain of the truth of it. He refers to men in Pittsburg, and, indeed, gives so much detail that it would be easy to expose the imposture.

We do not think, with the *Times*, that there is any issue of veracity, except with the telegraphic dispatches, and, we presume, the telegraph will hardly set up its veracity against anybody. Nor is it at all likely that our Cabinet would yet take any public action in the premises. They could not prudently do so; but the narrative, if true, is a sufficient basis to be followed up. It is an overture for peace that the whole country will require not to be passed unnoticed. Furthermore, we do not believe it will pass unnoticed at Washington.

After all the indecision, the story is not one to be accepted without hesitation. It is strange that Davis should have adopted this channel of communication for a proposition so important. Time will tell if there is any truth in the story.

That Davis should wish the Union restored, is in keeping with his own professions when he left the Senate; but this old way of proposing terms is the strange part of the business.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

NUMBER 78.

LOUISVILLE.

KENTUCKY.

1862.

We condense the following notice of Col. McLeavy from the *St. Louis Republican* of the 11th:

At the beginning of the troubles in Kentucky, Col. McLeavy held a commission as Major in the State Guard, but discovering that Buckner and other leaders of the Confederate party were attempting to carry the state into the rebellion, he disarmed and disbanded the companies he commanded, and recruited a Union regiment in the counties of Ohio, Grayson, McLean and Muhlenburg. He entered at once upon active service along Green River, broke up rebel recruiting operations in that section, and defeated armed bodies from Bowling Green, Morgantown and Woodbury. The regiment, after lying in camp at Calhoun along with Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's division, was ordered up the Cumberland and attached to Lewis Wallace's division, and went in army, in time to participate in the attack upon and the capture of Fort Donelson. Col. McLeavy was sent to stand under the last day's action, and while engaged with rebel regiments that were recruited in his native portion of Kentucky.

At Shiloh he was attached to Hurlbut's "fighting Fourth Division," Third Brigade, and was highly engaged during both days of that memorable battle, and earned the highest commendations in the official reports. During the first day his horse was shot under him, and he received a severe bullet wound through the arm; but this did not deter him from going into action on the following morning. His regiment lost half its numbers, killed and wounded.

When he was ordered to recruit the advanced guard of Nelson's Division, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, and was the first which entered the town, on the day of the final advance ordered by Gen. Halleck.

After the movement in pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky, he was assigned to Rousen's Division. At Bloomfield, soon after the battle of Perryville, he attempted to recruit a Union man from a mob of Illinois and Wisconsin soldiers, whose negroes they had stolen, and was himself threatened with violence by them. At Gen. Rousseau's order, he took his own regiment, the Seventeenth Kentucky, and Seventy-first Pennsylvania, and recruited the advanced (Twenty-fourth Illinois and Twenty-first Wisconsin), and arrested the ringleaders.

When General Rosecrans recently assumed command of the army of the Cumberland, at Bowling Green, he singled out the Seventeenth Kentucky and its officers for a complimentary speech in praise of their hard service, valor and discipline.

Colonel McLeavy was at West Point with Generals Weitzel, Averill, and Colonels Merrill, Culver, and many others who have been conspicuous during the war. He is the youngest officer of his rank in the United States service, excepting his cousin, Martin D. Hardin (Third United States Artillery), who was wounded near Manassas in August last, whilst acting as Colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.

It will be seen that he has been in three pitched battles, and two skirmishes that might almost be called battles, besides numerous others of less importance. Ought such a man to be summarily dismissed from the service?

It is a common expedient of the rebel Government to make the most of all the wrongs done by any one under the slow of Government authority. They parade such acts with all exaggerations, and then threaten to retaliate, in order to prevent violations of civilized warfare. Their allies in Europe echo their charges. The rebel earphones are kept out of sight. They do not tell that they have made allies of Indian savages. They do not tell that they have confiscated all the private property of Union men; that they have imprisoned and hanged Union men without mercy; that Union men are exiled from their homes by thousands; that they appealed to the sword, and that the terrible calamities of war, in its incidents, a vast amount of which happens without design, are their seeking; that they have yet given no reason to satisfy the world that they had any good reason resorting to the sword; that they have done much to the interest of the country.

The speeches and movements of the present Congress are anything but palatable to the people of this State; but what of that? It is not our business to abandon the Constitution or the Union on account of the errors or crimes of any man or faction. It is the business of this State to maintain its integrity and fidelity to the Constitution; to rely on constitutional and legal remedies for all wrongs. A contrary course has involved the country in all these calamities. Indeed, outside of the Constitution, there is no remedy for the evils of the country.

It is thought that because McLeavy is dismissed from the service, on account of the order of his respecting contrabands, that, therefore, the order of Gen. Boyle on the same subject is disapproved. The two are materially different, and don't fall under the same principle. We have no reason to believe that the order of Gen. Boyle is disapproved.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Chase wishes to get out of the Cabinet, and that he told a Republican editor in Cincinnati that "Lincoln was a coarse, vulgar man." Well, why don't he resign? Won't Lincoln allow it? He is not so coarse and vulgar as to refuse so modest a request as that.

CORRECTION.—In our heavy article upon the disposal of Col. McLeavy, the types made us say of the present confederation, "no one" disapproves of it; for no one reads some; and we consider ourselves "some."

Three thousand clergymen are going to "back up" the proclamation, say the exchanges. Never mind the proclamation. Mr. Preacher, you needn't get your back up about it.

The editor of the New York Tribune thinks the slaveholders' rebellion will be ended by the first of July next. That doesn't allow time enough. It will take to the fourth of March next to end the Abolition rebellion; and even then the Commander-in-Chief will occupy a strong fortress at Washington for two years more. His army being beaten, he will probably make terms. The slaveholders' rebellion, as Greeley calls it, will die itself when it's ally, the Abolition rebellion, is completely put down.

The Tribune is one of the oracles that have given up the Union, unless its "fellow-citizens of African descent" will come to its aid. It is natural that the disciples of radicalism should come to that conclusion; for their programme requires the subjugation of the white race South.

This is a task that armies can't accomplish, and that armies of white men would have no heart in. We have a different way, if true, is a sufficient basis to be followed up. It is an overture for peace that the whole country will require not to be passed unnoticed. Furthermore, we do not believe it will pass unnoticed at Washington.

We do not think, with the *Times*, that there is any issue of veracity, except with the telegraphic dispatches, and, we presume, the telegraph will hardly set up its veracity against anybody. Nor is it at all likely that our Cabinet would yet take any public action in the premises. They could not prudently do so; but the narrative, if true, is a sufficient basis to be followed up.

It is strange that Davis should have adopted this channel of communication for a proposition so important. Time will tell if there is any truth in the story. That Davis should wish the Union restored, is in keeping with his own professions when he left the Senate; but this old way of proposing terms is the strange part of the business.

The "Army of the Potowmack" is beginning to move, and is moving with skill and energy. One cannot read even the brief accounts which come to us by telegraph without being impressed with the consummate daring and ability of our General. To cross a river in the face of an opposing enemy is a task which the highest military authorities pronounce to be of the greatest difficulty; and yet this has been accomplished.

The dark movement of Gen. Franklin, three miles below the town, seems to have been accomplished with little or no opposition. We hear, also, with a thrill of pride, of the daring movement of that gallant hundred volunteers in the forlorn hope, who, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, crossed the river.

The long pause is at length broken, and the army, with glorious prospects, advances to the attainment of a great object—the restoration of the Union. The long delay has created the greatest injury. While loyal men have never doubted the final result, yet it has fostered party spirit, led the President into a radical policy, and wrought a spirit of restlessness. While the army was stationary, the politicians could effect much. They could take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to propagate all kinds of theories and create all manner of dissension. With the advance of the army we have this with us. The public attention will be drawn to the gallant army and its victories, and in viewing it will lose sight of minor obstacles. We hope it will impress the Administration that its impression of weakness in the proclamation is erroneous.

Our gallant soldiers may have to battle every foot of the way to Richmond, but we do not think they will. The days of the rebellion are numbered, and its fate already written on the wall. All honor to Burbridge and his army.

It was asserted by General Halleck that there was a preventive order to General McClellan to move. In the language of his letter:

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potowmack and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now, while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

The real order, in the President's own language, has now come to light. It reads: "The President directs that you cross the Potowmack and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington and cover the latter by your line of operations, you can be ensured with thirty thousand men; if you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah not more than twelve or fifteen thousand can be sent you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. It is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also, to what extent your reinforcements are to be sent."

First.—One of \$300,000 in charge of Am. Custer, the Consul of the Netherlands. This amount, under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans (the Bank of Paris) to the 24th of February, 1862, was paid to Mr. Edward J. Forstall, of the city, a gentleman of the highest character, and for years the agent of Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, to be transmitted at the first opportunity to that house, to enable it to protect the credit of the Citizens' Bank and of the State of Louisiana, by paying as it accrued the interest on certain bonds of the State, long before loaned to the bank, under an agreement that before depositing them they should indorse them, and stipulate to meet punctually the interest and principal. The bonds were not stopped in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably sent this across the Arkansas river. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000; a large proportion of them have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My losses will be about 200 killed and 500 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover.

The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncarried.

They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 25,000. Major Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and unlimbered the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging into the ranks of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

Jas. O. Blest, Brig. Gen.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. HERRON.

HEADQUARTERS PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., December 10, 1862.

Major-General Curtis:

Gen. Blest has undoubtedly informed you of the battle of yesterday. Hindman moved to the east of Blunt with his entire force, and the Indians that had been saluted from time to time up to the period of advance to Mr. Forstall had been regularly paid through the same agency.

Mr. Forstall, having no safe place of his own for so large an amount of coin, deposited it for security with the Consul of the Netherlands, taking his receipt for it at the time of the deposit. The transaction on the part of the bank was in no respect a secret one. The resolution which determined upon it was unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Board of Directors and inserted in their journal of proceedings, and all the necessary documents and certificates in the books of the bank.

With this transaction the Bank of New Orleans had no connection or interest whatever; nor had the French Consul, nor either of the persons named in the publication referred to. Nor has the money, in whole or in part, been sent to Havana in a Spanish steamer, or in any other way. Under the order of the President confirming Mr. Johnson's report, it was long since received by Mr. Forstall, and is, no doubt, now in the hands of Messrs. Hope & Co., and held for him.

Second.—The name has been C. G. Blest, the name of the Consul of New Orleans, having a further credit in Europe, which to draw exchange (their principal business), purchased of Messrs. Dupasquier & Co., a French house of established credit and integrity in the city, held on Paris for about \$750,000, paying for them as agreed in the coin.

The amount was delivered to the house by the bank and deposited by them, being French subjects, with the French Consul, until it could be shipped to Paris, to cover the bills. At the same time the bills were handed to the bank, who transmitted them as soon as they could to their correspondents in Europe, to be at the proper period presented for acceptance and payment.

The Paris bankers were not to accept until they were advised of the shipment of the coin. Before that could be effected Major-General Butler, hearing that the coin was in possession of the Consul, and conjecturing that the transaction was illegal, requested him to retain it, which he promptly and willingly agreed to do. He was not seized by the General or taken out of the custody of the Consul—nor had he been general and friend to the Consul.

General Butler, who was advised of the transaction, then charged the same battery, with the Thirty-second Illinois, Thirty-third Indiana, and the Nineteenth Iowa, bringing forward my artillery, exposing the rebels, and getting them into cover under cover of my battery. The Nineteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterward overwhelmed and forced to leave it.

Colonel Hurlbut, commanding the Twentieth division, then charged the same battery, with the half-past nine o'clock opened on the rebels. The rebels fled, but were soon rallied and charged back, but were again repulsed by my battery. The Nineteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterward overwhelmed and forced to leave it.

Colonel Hurlbut arrived within one mile of my right at four o'clock in the evening, opening on the enemy's left. Learning definitely that he was on the ground, I ordered the infantry to charge the enemy's batteries. The Nineteenth Iowa and Twenty-third Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterward overwhelmed and forced to leave it.

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